


**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES  
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
311 WEST SARATOGA STREET  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201**

**DATE:** September 1, 2017

**POLICY #:** SSA - CW# 17-16  
(Supersedes and Replaces SSA Policy # 16-26)

**TO:** Directors, Local Departments of Social Services  
Assistant Directors, Services

**FROM:** Rebecca Jones Gaston, MSW   
Executive Director  
Social Services Administration

**RE:** Sex Trafficking Victims

**PROGRAM AFFECTED:** Child Protective Services/Family Preservation and  
Placement/Permanency Services

**ORIGINATING OFFICE:** CPS/Family Preservation Services

**ACTION REQUIRED OF:** All Local Departments

**REQUIRED ACTION:** Implementation of Policy

**ACTION DUE DATE:** September 15, 2017

**CONTACT PERSONS:** Zamantha Gobourne  
Deputy Executive Director of Programs  
Social Services Administration  
410-767-7345  
[zamantha.gobourne@maryland.gov](mailto:zamantha.gobourne@maryland.gov)

Brandi Stocksdales, LCSW-C  
Director, Placement/Permanency Services  
410-767-7561  
[Brandi.stocksdales@maryland.gov](mailto:Brandi.stocksdales@maryland.gov)

## **PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this policy is to instruct Child Welfare staff in the identification and service delivery to child victims of sex trafficking when referred to the local department for services. It also serves to ensure that Maryland is in compliance with recent federal legislation (Public Law 114-22) and changes in the definition of sex trafficking.

## **BACKGROUND:**

Sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children is a growing concern for Maryland. Response efforts have focused particularly on vulnerable children, including those involved in all aspects of child welfare, who are at heightened risk of being trafficked. The federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) defines sex trafficking as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing or soliciting of a person for a commercial sex act in which the act is induced by force, fraud or coercion **OR in which the person performing the act is under the age of 18.**" This definition designates any minor under 18 engaged in commercial sex as a victim of child sex trafficking. Child sex trafficking is a form of child abuse in which the child is treated as a commercial sexual object. The exploitation can occur between a child and trafficker, the child and buyer, or anyone else profiting from the child's sexual activity, including prostitution, stripping and/or pornography. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (2015) required state child welfare agencies to develop a comprehensive response to victims of child sex trafficking, including investigation, victim identification, provision of comprehensive services, and training for child welfare staff. In 2017, Maryland passed legislation (SB308/HB632) to redefine sex trafficking to exclude the needed requirement of a "caretaker" and to be inclusive of all commercial sex acts as sex trafficking. The majority of children who are engaged in commercial sex activities are known to begin several years earlier than their first encounter with law enforcement or Child Protective Services (CPS), to have been victims of sexual abuse, to be known to the child welfare system, and to be highly traumatized. In addition, foster youth are considered at higher risk for trafficking as traffickers seek them out, looking for runaways, and soliciting near group homes, residential programs and where youth congregate in their attempts to engage youth in sex trafficking.

**This policy is being reissued to comply with the requirements of TVPA. In the past it was necessary to consider the trafficker as the "caretaker". However, federal law has changed the definition to: "sex trafficking means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act."**

**This definition is inclusive of commercial sex acts in which there is no known pimp or trafficker.**

Definition: Sex Trafficking Victim: a victim is any child under the age of 18 involved in **any** commercial sex act. This may include prostitution, stripping, and/or pornography.

Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA): this federal statute defines sex trafficking victim as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.

Commercial Sex Act: Any sex act in which anything of value is given or received by any person; includes prostitution, pornography, sex performance or any sexual act done in exchange for any item of value such as money, drugs, shelter, food or clothing.

Pimp/Trafficker: Individual who exploits children to earn revenue from buyers; an individual who controls the actions, lives off the proceeds, or benefits from a child's involvement in commercial sex acts.

Pimp Controlled Trafficking: Trafficking in which a pimp/trafficker is controlling the actions of the child and lives off the proceeds of the child's commercial sex exploitation.

Familial Trafficking: Trafficking in which the child's family is responsible for engaging the child in sex acts for commercial gain.

Non Pimp Controlled Trafficking: A child under the age of 18 who is involved in commercial sex acts (soliciting or patronizing) without the control of a pimp; sometimes referred to as "survival sex."

Buyer/"John": An individual who solicits another person for commercial sex.

*See attached Appendix I for definitions of terms often used by trafficking victims/traffickers.*



**ACTION:**

**Screening:**

When the CPS screener receives a call (from the community, law enforcement, the child, etc.) regarding a child believed to be a victim of sex trafficking; the information will be screened in as a sex abuse/sex trafficking case irrespective of whether the child's activity is pimp controlled or non pimp controlled. Information where there is a suspicion of trafficking and/or where there is a likelihood of trafficking but the information does not meet the statute standards to be screened in for a Child Protective Services investigation will be accepted as a Risk of Harm case for assessment.

Often trafficking cases can come to the Department's attention after hours. Each local jurisdiction may choose to manage the trafficking case within its jurisdiction as they do any emergent after hour case referral. Also in accordance with policy directive, "Management of After-Hours Sex Trafficking Reports to Child Protective Services," reports may be referred to Baltimore City DSS after-hours screening.

When law enforcement calls in a referral:

- Screener should accept the case as sexual abuse-sex trafficking.
- The SDM is marked sexual abuse and sex trafficking;
- If the trafficker/buyer is named, the screener can name the maltreater and/or caretaker (the trafficker or buyer if known);
- The casehead should be the child's parent/caretaker;
- If the trafficker or buyer is not identified, the screener should mark alleged maltreater as unknown"; and
- In section 3 of the SDM, Response Time Decision, screener should mark *Immediate* response required.

If a referral is called in by someone other than law enforcement, the screener should determine if there is sufficient information to screen in the case as sex trafficking and should accept the case as sexual abuse-human trafficking and manage it the same way a law enforcement referral is managed. If trafficking is suspected but the screener does not have sufficient information to screen the case in for a CPS investigation; the information should be screened in as a Risk of Harm case.

**Law Enforcement Involvement - Who to Contact:**

In the event that law enforcement is not involved in a trafficking referral, they will need to be notified no later than 24 hours after a trafficking victim is identified. (See attached law enforcement list.)

In all cases of trafficking, the screener should try to determine the jurisdiction where the alleged incident occurred (*if different from the screening jurisdiction*) that a referral has been made which requires an investigation) and the jurisdiction of the victim's legal

residence (*if different*) and inform them that a victim from their jurisdiction is in need of service provision.

### **CPS Sex Trafficking Investigation:**

#### CPS Response:

All responses to sex trafficking investigations are to be *Immediate* responses. During the response, the worker should:

- Ensure that the child's immediate needs are being met (offer a change of clothing, offer to get them something to eat and/or drink, explain what is going to happen and why, etc.);
- Locate the child's family and assessing their ability to provide safety; as well as determining if the family has had any involvement in or has benefitted in any way from the sex trafficking;
- Arrange for a forensic medical examination and a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) if trafficking has occurred within the past five (5) days and is consented to by the child;
- Interview the victim in cooperation/coordination with law enforcement, trafficking victim advocate (if involved, and if the child consents to having an advocate), and forensic interviewer;
- Assess and safety plan with the victim taking into consideration the very unique risks present in trafficking cases;
- Notify the jurisdiction where the child resides (if different) that they need to respond to provide services to the child, which most likely will include sheltering the victim;
- Ensure the child is being cared for in a safe and stable placement;
- If law enforcement is not involved in the referral, notify the local task force officer or law enforcement no later than 24 hours after receiving a trafficking report. (See attached list of law enforcement contacts); and
- Check for both in-state and out-of-state (for out-of-state victims) warrants.

#### Checking In-State and Out-of-State Warrants:

##### In-State Warrants

Workers in Baltimore City DSS can use the QUEST system to look at court documents to determine if a child who is a resident of Maryland has an outstanding warrant. Law enforcement, if involved in the referral, should determine if the child has an outstanding warrant.



In jurisdictions other than Baltimore City, it may be necessary to contact law enforcement to determine if any warrants exist.

If an in-state warrant is found, the worker should contact the appropriate Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) office and inform them that we have allegations of a child being sex trafficked and provide DJS with details of the allegations. DJS cases are screened in like any trafficking case addressed in this policy. The local jurisdiction where the trafficking occurred must respond to the allegation of abuse regardless of DJS involvement.

#### Out-of-State Warrants

If law enforcement has made the referral, the worker should request that law enforcement check the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database for any out-of-state warrants. Should the referral not be made by law enforcement, the worker will need to contact local law enforcement (See attached list of local law enforcement contacts) and request that they check the NCIC database for any outstanding warrants. The state that issued the warrant should be contacted and informed that Maryland has a child with an outstanding warrant. Law enforcement should also be able to notify the state holding the warrant to inform them that the child has been recovered and assist with arranging for the return of the child.

Given the extreme nature of the trauma that trafficking victims experience and the time required to address safety issues, it is likely that placement will initially be necessary.

#### Ongoing Investigation:

- Determine whether the child's family had any involvement in the sex trafficking;
- Evaluate all concerns about abuse, neglect, or issues in the home that may have contributed to the child's vulnerability and/or runaway behavior and involvement in trafficking;
- Work in conjunction with law enforcement, which may include local, state and federal (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Homeland Security Investigation (HSI); and
- Determine what services may be necessary as well as addressing the need to transfer the child/family to Family Preservation or Permanency/Placement Services, if appropriate.

Law enforcement will assume responsibility for:

- Interviewing the alleged trafficker;
- Interviewing the child in coordination with the investigating worker, the forensic interviewer, and a trafficking victim advocate (if available). A child should not

be interviewed multiple times by multiple individuals, and all involved should cooperate to ensure the child's needs are met; and

- Providing the worker with information regarding the trafficker that is necessary to complete the requirements of the CPS investigation.

**Note\*** Should law enforcement request that an appeal letter not be sent to a known trafficker as the criminal investigation is on-going, the Department should honor the request. The worker should note in MD CHESSIE that this request has been made regarding why no appeal information has been mailed. The worker can request that law enforcement put their request in writing. The written request should be placed in the MD CHESSIE File Cabinet.

**NOTE: Any time that a child is identified or discloses he/she is a trafficking victim, a referral to CPS must be made and law enforcement must be notified. Both CPS/Family Preservation and Placement/Permanency workers should utilize the attached screening tool if trafficking is suspected. (Refer to the Sex Trafficking, Identification, Screening and Runaway Tool Application policy for further information.)**

#### **Jurisdictional Issues:**

Trafficking cases often present with multiple cross-jurisdictional issues. All local departments of social services (LDSS) are expected to respond to reports of sex trafficking both during the work day and after hours in an expeditious manner that is respectful of the LDSS who has the child in their jurisdiction (if different), of the needs of law enforcement, and most importantly, the needs of the child.

#### **Jurisdiction Where Trafficking Occurred:**

The jurisdiction where the child was allegedly trafficked is responsible for conducting, in cooperation with law enforcement, the investigation.

Unlike traditional CPS investigations, if a child was trafficked in multiple jurisdictions, the jurisdiction where the most recent or current victimization has occurred is responsible for conducting the investigation. Cooperation with law enforcement is necessary.

The CPS investigative worker is responsible for:

- Initiating and completing the investigation;
- Arranging for the forensic interview and SAFE;
- Notifying the jurisdiction of legal residence (if different) that they have a child in need of services;



- Working with the jurisdiction of legal residence to ensure that the child has an immediate safe and stable placement; and
- Informing the jurisdiction of legal residence of the status of the investigation and all issues involving the victim.

The jurisdiction conducting the investigation is the only jurisdiction that should interview the victim regarding the CPS allegations. When multiple jurisdictions are involved, information should be shared between agencies. Interviews regarding the alleged trafficking should be carefully coordinated with all necessary parties to minimize the number of interviews and to reduce trauma to the child.

Jurisdiction of child's legal residence:

- Once notified that a child has been trafficked and is in need of services, the assigned worker must respond to the jurisdiction (if different) that is in possession of the child and either arrange to pick up the child or work with the other jurisdiction to facilitate a safe and stable placement.
- If the call is made after hours, the afterhours worker receiving the call is responsible for ensuring that the above occurs as soon as possible and no more than 2 hours after receiving the information.
- The LDSS where the child maintains legal residence will facilitate a shelter order, if necessary, and work cooperatively with the LDSS where the child currently is to quickly place the child in an appropriate placement.
- The child should be picked up by the jurisdiction responsible for services as soon as possible and this jurisdiction is responsible for ensuring that the placement provider has all necessary information and signed authorization needed to provide care.
- Coordination between investigating jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of legal residence, and law enforcement should be ongoing and all involved should be kept aware of contacts with the victim. All contacts with the child should focus on trauma reduction and be child-centered.

**Suspicion of Trafficking But Lack of Evidence:**

When there is a strong suspicion that the incident reported is a trafficking case but neither law enforcement nor CPS is able to secure enough information or cooperation to warrant an investigation, the case should be screened in and managed as a Risk of Harm.

- The worker should complete an assessment with the child and family/caregiver.
- Should the worker's assessment indicate risk and safety issues, the family should be offered Family Preservation Services.
- Should the family refuse Family Preservation Services, the worker should assess the need to involve the court.



Documentation should be made in a NON-CPS case in the Service Log as “Assessment of Human Trafficking” until such time that MD CHESSIE has an identifier for trafficking in the Risk of Harm Section of the SDM.

#### **Unknown Jurisdiction of Child’s Legal Residence:**

If the child’s legal residence cannot be identified at the time of recovery, the jurisdiction where the trafficking occurred should act as both the investigative and service provider until such time as the legal residence can be established. Once legal residence is established, service provision can be transferred to that jurisdiction.

At the time of recovery, the jurisdiction conducting the investigation will act as the immediate lead jurisdiction. At the time that the legal residence is established that jurisdiction will assume responsibility for determining the service needs of the child and coordinating placement, if needed. All jurisdictions involved, along with law enforcement, will work cooperatively to ensure that the child’s needs are always a priority.

#### **Transportation of Child to Placement, Court and Medical Appointments:**

If a child requires transportation by LDSS staff, it is best, especially early in the recovery process, to have two workers transport the child and to utilize a secure vehicle. This would be a vehicle that has the capacity to lock both rear doors so that they cannot be opened from the inside of the vehicle. If the vehicle has child safety locks, they should be activated to prevent opening from inside the vehicle. Often at the time of recovery, law enforcement will transport or assist with transporting the child to the designated placement. If the child is considered a flight or safety risk, the LDSS may request secure transportation by law enforcement. Workers should supervise children identified as sex trafficking victims at all times (in court, medical appointments, visits with family, etc.) given the risk of flight and possible return to the trafficker.

#### **Domestic Non-Maryland Residents:**

Often children who come to our attention for trafficking are from out-of-state. In situations involving children from out-of-state, the recovering jurisdiction should:

- If law enforcement is not involved in the recovery; notify local law enforcement immediately;
- Request that law enforcement determine if there is an out-of-state open warrant on the child in the child’s state of legal residence;
- Contact your LDSS attorney to determine if the child needs to have a due process hearing before being returned to the state of legal residence;
- Arrange for temporary placement until such time as the child can be transported to the state of legal residence;

- Notify the state of legal residence that the child is in Maryland, is suspected of being a trafficking victim and requires transportation home;
- Explain to the state of legal residence the circumstances under which the child was recovered and the need for a safe and stable placement for the child;
- Develop a plan of return with both law enforcement and the state of legal residence that will minimize the opportunity for the child to run during transportation home; and
- Share all information obtained with the state of legal residence - it is important to obtain as much information as possible regarding the Maryland recovery to ensure that the victim will receive appropriate services when returned home.

### **International Non-Citizen-out of the United States:**

In cases involving children who are non-citizens and/or unaccompanied immigrant minors, the worker will need to:

- Obtain guidance from the state coordinator at DHS, Maryland Office of Refugees and Asylees (410-767-7514). Direct services are typically provided by outside organizations and service providers; and
- Contact the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Child Protection Specialist to obtain the necessary letters of eligibility and certification for the child (202-401-9246).  
Certification and eligibility are terms used to describe the process HHS and ORR use to officially declare a foreign national a victim of a severe form of trafficking. A child does not require certification but does require a letter of eligibility from HHS to receive benefits.
  - A CPS worker cannot request a letter of eligibility but must work in conjunction with law enforcement and federal law enforcement. Federal law enforcement officials will require access to the child before they can issue a statement that they believe the child is a victim of a severe form of trafficking.
  - The worker should notify the LDSS' legal counsel that a non-citizen sex trafficking victim has been recovered.

In cases involving children who are non-citizens and/or unaccompanied immigrant minors, it is important that the worker assess suitable placement, notify the LDSS' legal department, and complete the necessary documents that will enable the child to remain in the United States. The worker will need, in addition to seeking an Order of Shelter Care, to also apply for immigration relief. There are multiple options available depending on the individual circumstances.

- For unaccompanied minors, guidance can be obtained from the Maryland Office of Refugees and Asylees at 410-767-7514. Direct services are typically provided by outside organizations and service providers.
- Continued Presence: This request is made via the Victim Witness Coordinator at the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division Trafficking Unit (1-888-428-7581), or the



Department of Homeland Security (202-732-5827). Victims applying for continued presence must prove that they are cooperating with law enforcement.

- T nonimmigrant Status (T visa): Federal law provides longer-term legal protection to victims through the T visa. This application must be initiated by federal law enforcement, a victim, or his/her representative. Unlike continued presence, no proof of cooperation with law enforcement is needed. Application is made with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. It is best to go to the website to access all appropriate forms ([www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)).

There are also other forms of immigration relief that are specific to the existence of certain circumstances:

- U nonimmigrant status: for victims of certain qualifying crimes who assist the government officials in investigating or prosecuting such criminal activity.
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS): for certain immigrant children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected by their parents.
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Self-Petition: for immigrants who have been abused by a qualifying family member who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident and
- Asylum: for immigrants fleeing persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular group.

Prior to the sharing of any information related to the maltreatment allegations with an immigration agency such as U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (CIS), the information must be reviewed with the juvenile court system to determine what can and cannot be disclosed to an immigration agency.

Given the complexity of the non-citizen issues, the worker is advised to contact the LDSS' legal department, explain all of the case details, and seek specific legal direction.

### **Placement Options:**

#### Placement/Permanency

##### Maryland Residents

There are currently DHS providers who have received training in sex trafficking and who have indicated a willingness to provide for this population. All current providers and contact numbers are listed on the DHS Knowledge Base under Social Service Administration (SSA). (See the link regarding the current approved list of providers serving victims of sex trafficking.)

If placement is needed for a child who has been trafficked, it is best to first check the approved trafficking provider list. However, if none have an opening, the worker should use their best

judgment as to what other placement option would provide safety and stability for the victim. For most trafficking victims, home is not the immediate best option, given the need to address safety from the trafficker,

flight risk and the need to assess the family regarding their ability to keep the child safe from being re-victimized.

A child who has been trafficked meets the standards of a child who is in need of emergency assistance and would warrant an Order of Shelter Care, where necessary. In the case of non pimp cases of trafficking when securing an Order of Shelter Care, the family situation will need to be assessed as to why the child is engaging in commercial sex, is homeless, or is a runaway. In all trafficking cases, it will be necessary to demonstrate that the family is unable or unwilling to provide appropriate care. Safety and mental health needs of the child can be compelling reasons to bring the victim into care, regardless of the family's status or that, otherwise, no child maltreatment has been found.

Legislation passed in the 2017 Legislative Session has made it possible to obtain a CINA order where there has been no maltreatment by the parent(s) in trafficking cases. If a Shelter Order or CINA cannot be obtained on a child who has been the victim of sex trafficking, the worker should ensure that Family Preservation services are provided and engage the family and the child in developing an immediate Safety Plan.

#### Domestic Non-Maryland Residents

Domestic Non-Maryland residents may need to be temporarily sheltered and placed in one of the two facilities until arrangements can be made to return him/her to the state of legal residence. Flex funds can be used to facilitate transportation, however, efforts should be made to recover these funds from the state of origin.

#### International Non-Citizen-out of the United States

Non-Citizens will need to be placed according to their placement needs. The process does not differ from that of any child in need of Placement/Permanency Services; however the worker will need to refer to the above section, International Non-Citizens-out of the United States of America, on page 10 and either make the appropriate notification and application needed for a non-citizen or follow-up on any contact that may have been made during the investigation process.

Should the Non-Citizen child have family residing in Maryland, whether documented or not, worker should treat this as they would any Maryland resident. The undocumented status does not alter the need to do a family assessment, an investigation, or utilize placement options.



### **Youth Receiving Placement/Permanency Services - Aged 18-21**

Any youth aged 18 to 21, open for Placement/Permanency Services who is found to be engaging in trafficking must be reported to law enforcement and a Critical Incident report (DHR/SSA 1080) must be completed by the provider agency. Screeners should be screening out the allegations due to the age of the youth. The Placement/Permanency worker should be informed by the provider that the youth is believed to be engaging in trafficking. The screener should provide information to the youth's worker to ensure that the worker is aware of the allegation. If the worker becomes aware of the youth being trafficked, the worker must ensure that a report is made to CPS screening to provide for appropriate documentation that a youth in the custody of the Department is identified as a trafficking victim. The allegations **must** also be reported to law enforcement and could be reported to Adult Protective Services if appropriate.

The Placement/Permanency worker should:

- Utilize the trafficking screening tool to explore the extent of the trafficking behavior;
- Determine the appropriate services required for the youth;
- Develop a safety plan with the youth and provider; and
- Work with law enforcement to ensure that the youth is not charged with prostitution.

## **MD CHESSIE:**

### **Cases Screened in as CPS Investigation:**

#### Screening:

- Mark “Human (Sex) Trafficking” on the SDM and mark all other appropriate items under Sexual Abuse that may apply ;
- Note all incidences of abuse and/or neglect in addition to sexual abuse; and
- In section 3, of the SDM, Response Time Decision, screener should mark *Immediate Response Required*.

#### Investigation:

- If the investigator identifies the investigation as a possible sex trafficking case, the investigator should identify the child as a sex trafficking victim on the DHS/SSA 181 in MD CHESSIE.
- If the investigation cannot determine the identity of the trafficker or the situation is a non pimp controlled trafficking investigation, the investigator should identify the maltreater as “Unknown.”

### **Cases Accepted as Risk of Harm:**

- Screener should open a Non-CPS case;
- Until such time as MD CHESSIE has a human trafficking identifier under Risk of Harm in the SDM, the assigned worker should note in the Service Log “Assessment of Human Trafficking”.



## Appendix I

### Trafficking Terms

The following list of key terms used in sex trafficking is published In *Renting Lacy: A Story of America's Prostituted Children* by Linda Smith

*Taken from Shared Hope International's website: <https://sharedhope.org/the-problem/trafficking-terms/page>*

**Automatic** – A term denoting the victim's "automatic" routine when her pimp is out of town, in jail, or otherwise not in direct contact with those he is prostituting. Victims are expected to comply with the rules and often do so out of fear of punishment or because they have been psychologically manipulated into a sense of loyalty or love. All money generated on "automatic" is turned over to the pimp. This money may be used to support his concession/phone account or to pay his bond if he's in jail.

**Bottom** – A female appointed by the trafficker/pimp to supervise the others and report rule violations. Operating as his "right hand," the Bottom may help instruct victims, collect money, book hotel rooms, post ads, or inflict punishments on other girls.

**Branding** – A tattoo or carving on a victim that indicates ownership by a trafficker/pimp/gang.

**Brothel (a/k/a Cathouse or Whorehouse)** – These establishments may be apartments, houses, trailers or any facility where sex is sold on the premises. It could be in a rural area or nice neighborhood. Most brothels have security measures to prevent attacks by other criminals or provide a warning if law enforcement are nearby. The security is two sided-to keep the women and children in, as well as robbers out. The places often are guarded (and open) 24 hours a day, but some have closing times in which the victims are locked in from outside. Victims may be kept in this location for extended periods of time, or rotated to other locations every few days.

**Caught A Case** – A term that refers to when a pimp or victim has been arrested and charged with a crime.

**Choosing Up** – The process by which a different pimp takes "ownership" of a victim. Victims are instructed to keep their eyes on the ground at all times. According to traditional pimping rules, when a victim makes eye contact with another pimp (accidentally or on purpose), she is choosing him to be her pimp. If the original pimp wants the victim back, he must pay a fee to the new pimp. When this occurs, he will force the victim to work harder to replace the money lost in the transaction. (*See Reckless Eyeballing*)

**Circuit** – A series of cities among which prostituted people are moved. One example would be the west coast cities of San Diego, Las Vegas, Portland, and the cities between. The term can also refer to a chain of states such as the "Minnesota pipeline" by which victims are moved through a series of locations from Minnesota to markets in New York.

**Daddy** – The term a pimp will often require this victim to call him.

**Date** – The exchange when prostitution takes place, or the activity of prostitution. A victim is said to be “with a date” or “dating”.

**Escort Service** – An organization, operating chiefly via cell phone and the internet, which sends a victim to a buyer’s location (an “outcall”) or arranges for the buyer to come to a house or apartment (an “in-call”); this may be the workplace of a single woman or a small brothel. Some escort services are networked with others and can assemble large numbers of women for parties and conventions.

**Exit Fee** – The money a pimp will demand from a victim who is thinking about trying to leave. It will be an exorbitant sum, to discourage her from leaving. Most pimps never let their victims leave freely.

**Family/Folks**- The term used to describe the other individuals under the control of the same pimp. He plays the role of father (or “Daddy”) while the group fulfills the need for a “family.”

**Finesse Pimp/Romeo Pimp** – One who prides himself on controlling others primarily through psychological manipulation. Although he may shower his victims with affection and gifts (especially during the recruitment phase), the threat of violence is always present.

**Gorilla (or Guerilla) Pimp** – A pimp who controls his victims almost entirely through physical violence and force.

**“John” (a/k/a Buyer “Trick” or “Date”)** - An individual who pays for or trades something of value for sexual acts.

**Kiddie Stroll** – An area known for prostitution that features younger victims.

**Lot Lizard** – Derogatory term for a person who is being prostituted at truck stops.

**Madam** – An older woman who manages a brothel, escort service, or other prostitution establishment. She may work alone or in collaboration with other traffickers.

**Out of Pocket** – The phrase describing when a victim is not under control of a pimp but working on a pimp-controlled track, leaving her vulnerable to threats, harassment, and violence in order to make her “choose” a pimp. This may also refer to a victim who is disobeying the pimp’s rules.

**Pimp Circle** – When several pimps encircle a victim to intimidate through verbal and physical threats in order to discipline the victim or force her to choose up.

**Quota** – A set amount of money that a trafficking victim must make each night before she can come “home.” Quotas are often set between \$300 and \$2000. If the victim returns without



meeting the quota, she is typically beaten and sent back out on the street to earn the rest. Quotas vary according to geographic region, local events, etc.

**Reckless Eyeballing** – A term which refers to the act of looking around instead of keeping your eyes on the ground. Eyeballing is against the rules and could lead an untrained victim to “choose up” by mistake.

**Renegade** – A person involved in prostitution without a pimp.

**Seasoning** – A combination of psychological manipulation, intimidation, gang rape, sodomy, beatings, deprivation of food or sleep, isolation from friends or family and other sources of support, and threatening of holding hostage of a victim’s children. Seasoning is designed to break down a victim’s resistance and ensure compliance.

**Squaring Up** – Attempting to escape or exit prostitution.

**Stable** – A group of victims who are under the control of a single pimp.

**The Game/The Life** – The subculture of prostitution, complete with rules, a hierarchy of authority, and language. Referring to the act of pimping as “the game” gives the illusion that it can be a fun and easy way to make money, when the reality is much harsher. Women and girls will say they’ve been “in the life” if they’ve been involved in prostitution for awhile.

**Track (a/k/a Stroll or Blade)** – An area of town known for prostitution/trafficking activity. This can be the area around a group of strip clubs and pornography stores, or a particular stretch of street.

**Trade Up/Trade Down** – To move a victim like merchandise between pimps. A pimp may trade one girl for another or with some exchange of money.

**Trick** - Committing an act of prostitution (*verb*), or the person buying it (*noun*). A victim is said to be “turning a trick” or “with a trick.”

**Turn Out** – To be forced into prostitution (*verb*) or a person newly involved in prostitution (*noun*).

**Wifeys/Wife-in Law/Sister Wife** – What women and girls under the control of the same pimp call each other. (See Family/Folks and Stable)



## APPENDIX II

### CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING (CST) SCREENING INTERVIEW Tier One

CHILD'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

NICKNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ RACE: \_\_\_\_\_

GENDER: ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender Female ☐ Transgender Male

☐ CPS/Family Preservation Services ☐ Placement & Permanency Services

INTERVIEW DATE(S): \_\_\_\_\_

SCREENING TOOL COMPLETED: \_\_\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

Directions: Staff completing this tool should have a conversation with the child, as soon as the child returns from runaway *or* when the worker suspects that trafficking may be an issue, and illicit information from the child on each of the questions listed below. While there is a need to address all of the questions, *this should not be completed as a questionnaire but used as a guide for having a conversation with the child.* Results of the **conversation** MUST be recorded on this form which needs to address each of the questions listed. (1) Indicate if the child does not respond after prompting. (2) Be aware of the attitude and demeanor of the child during the discussion and record observations at the completion of the discussion(s). (3) Let the child guide the amount of information he/she feels comfortable providing. The worker needs to create an environment so that the child can feel comfortable during the conversation and know that the worker is interested in trying to get a better understanding of what is going on with the child. This conversation may need to take place over several visits. Once the worker has covered all of the topics, the tool must be completed and scanned into the MD CHESSIE File Cabinet. If trafficking is disclosed, the worker must report the trafficking to the appropriate CPS Screening unit.

The contents of the tool should be shared with the worker's supervisor. The supervisor should review and discuss with the worker, the outcome of the screening and ensure that the tool has been used correctly and that the outcome reflects the current status of the child.

*If the child has runaway at any time, all questions under 1. and 2. should be addressed. If the child is not a runaway, but the worker is concerned that trafficking may have occurred or is currently occurring, the worker can skip to the questions under 2.*

1. Have you ever run away or left home or foster care? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following questions:**

- 1a. About how many times? (If child has difficulty, ask if only 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-6 times, 7-10 times, more than 10)

☐ **If child reports running away 3 or more times, check CST Risk Factor box**

- 1b. How long do you usually stay away? (If child has difficulty, ask 1-2 days, 3-5 days, 7 days, more than 7 days)

☐ **If child reports running away 3 or more times, check CST Risk Factor box**

- 1c. Can you tell me more about what made you leave?
- 1d. How do you take care of yourself while away?
- 1e. Can you tell me what you did when you needed food, clothing, shelter, a ride, and etc. while you are away from home/foster home? Did you have friends that helped you with these things?
- 1f. Where did you spend the night while you were gone?

☐ **If child reports staying in a hotel/motel, at a boyfriend/girlfriend's home, or on the street, check CST Risk Factor box**

- 1g. Who else was staying there with you?
- 1h. Did you feel safe there?
- 1i. Does child indicate staying with anyone? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following questions:**

- 1j. Can you tell me about who you were staying with and what your relationship is to them?

1k. While you were away from home/foster home, did anything keep you from going back? Examples might include being afraid of getting in trouble, something wrong at home, didn't have transportation home, etc.

2. Do you have a special person in your life, boyfriend, girlfriend? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following questions:**

2a. Can you tell me about this person? Is this person your age or older?

2b. If older ask: How much older?

☐ **If child reports having a romantic partner who is 4+ years older, check CST Risk Factor box**

2c. What do you like about this special friend?

2d. Does he/she give you nice things, takes you places, do special things for you?

☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ **If child reports yes, check CST Risk Factor box**

2e. Has anyone asked you to do anything that has made you feel uncomfortable in exchange for something that you needed? (ex: food, shelter, clothing, water, a ride)

☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ **If child reports yes, check CST Risk Factor box**

2f. Do you have any tattoos? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following question:**

2g. What is your tattoo of and what does it/they mean to you?

☐ **If child has a tattoo related to a romantic partner, gang, or involvement in prostitution, check CST Risk Factor box**

2h. Have you had contact with the police in the last year? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following questions:**



2i. In what cities/states did this contact occur in?

2j. Did the contact with the police result in an arrest? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**If YES, ask the following questions:**

2k. What was the arrest for?

☐ **If child reports having police contact for prostitution or related charges (loitering, trespassing, drug offenses, shoplifting, solicitation) or police contact in multiple cities or states, check CST Risk Factor box**

**\*NOTE: If child who is AWOL is picked up by police, request a copy of the police report and gather details of how police came into contact with child.**

2l. We've talked about some possibly difficult topics in your life. What are a few of your hopes for the future?

**\*NOTE: Worker should review social media profiles of child to determine whether the child has posts that are indicative of trafficking activities.**

Number of **CST Risk Factor boxes** checked: ☐ out of 8 Risk Factors

If you have checked **3 or more CST Risk Factor boxes**, the worker should consider the child at risk of being a human trafficking victim.

If child discloses experiencing **any** trafficking including both pimp controlled or engaging in any commercial sex act (prostitution, trading sex for food/shelter/transportation/etc., stripping, or pornography), worker must report all sex trafficking to CPS in the jurisdiction or state in which it occurred.

1. Did child disclose being trafficked? ☐ YES ☐ NO

2. Was a report made to CPS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Based on the conversation/screening with child worker identified risk factors and recommends additional screening? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Has a referral for services been made? ☐ YES ☐ NO

5. What belongings did the child have when they returned from runaway?  
(ex: clothing, money or credit/gift cards, cell phone/electronics, jewelry)

Below, please note any concerns as well as child's attitude and demeanor throughout the discussion(s).

[illegible]



## APPENDIX III

### Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force

#### Contact List for CPS

##### Maryland State Police:

Sgt. Deborah Flory  
Maryland State Police  
Child Recovery Unit  
Office 410-953-8281

Cpl. Christopher Heid  
Maryland State Police  
Child Recovery Unit  
Office 410-953-8284

After Hours please call **MSP HQ - 410-653-4200** for on-call investigator

##### FBI – Maryland

Special Agent Michael Mizer  
Office - 410-266-2522; cell – 443-386-8968

##### Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Special Agent David Snyder  
Office – 410-962-8182; cell – 202-345-8989  
e-mail: [David.E.Snyder@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:David.E.Snyder@ice.dhs.gov)